6.1 Findings

6.1.1 Age of Journalists

Maximum number of journalists belong to the age group of 30-40 and the lowest number of journalists belong to the age group of 50-60 in both print and electronic media respectively (T-5.1c).

6.1.2 Designation of Journalists

Maximum number of Journalists serve as Reporter in both print and electronic media and the lowest number of respondents as Photo Journalists in print media and as Free-Lancing Journalists in electronic media (T-5.2c).

6.1.3 Academic Qualification of Journalists

Maximum number of journalists are graduate. However, few journalists have only Intermediate/Higher Secondary qualifications in both print and electronic media (Table 6.1.3 c). This confirms to the Hypothesis no. 1.

6.1.4 Professional Qualification of Journalists

Maximum journalists in print media have no professional qualifications. However under electronic media, their number is less. Number of journalists with diploma in Journalism is comparatively more than the journalists having graduation in Journalism in both print and electronic media. It is to be noted that not a single journalist has acquired master or Ph. D. Degree in Journalism (T-5.4c). This disapproves our Hypothesis no. 1.
6.1.5 Language Known by the Journalists

All journalists in both print and electronic media know Hindi language and few journalists know other languages in both print and electronic media (T-5.5c).

6.1.6 Range of Income of Journalists

Maximum number of journalists belong to the range of income/salary Rs1000-5,000 in print media and Rs5000-10,000 electronic media. And the lowest number of journalists belong to the range of income/salary Rs15000-20,000 in electronic media and Rs10000-15,000 income/salary in print media. It is to be noted that not a single journalist has acquired the range of Rs15000-20,000 in print media (T-5.6c).

6.1.7 Accreditation of Journalists

Maximum number of journalist working are non accredited and lowest number of journalist are accredited in both print and electronic media (T-5.7c). This disapproves our Hypothesis no. 3.

6.1.8 Area of Specialization of Journalists

Maximum number of journalists reporting/writing general news and lowest number of journalists reporting in film critic in both print and electronic media (T-5.8c).

6.1.9 Journalists Attached to Different Activities

Maximum number of journalists belong to the job responsibilities to which the respondents are attached for reporting and the lowest numbers of respondents belong to the job responsibilities to which the respondents are attached of editorial in both print and electronic media respectively (T-5.9c).

6.1.10 Job Status of Journalists

Most of the journalists in both print and electronic media are in full time job where as less number of them are part-time workers (T-5.10c).
6.1.11 Work Place of Journalists

Maximum journalists in both print and electronic media are working in urban area and few journalists are working in rural area (T-5.11c). This confirms to the Hypothesis no. 4.

6.1.12 Job Satisfaction of Journalists

Maximum journalists are satisfied with their job and minimum journalists are not satisfied with their job in both print and electronic media (T-5.12c).

6.1.13 Periodicity of Newspaper Publication

Maximum number of journalists are working in daily newspaper/news channel and few journalists are working in monthly newspaper/news channel in both print media electronic media (T-5.13c).

6.1.14 Amenities Provided to the Journalists

Maximum number of journalists working in both print media and electronic media facilities are provided by organization mobile and identity card and few journalists are provided by organization accommodation. And no security is provided by organization to any journalists in both print and electronic media in Rewa Division (T-5.15c). This confirms to the Hypothesis no. 5.

6.1.15 Mode of Communication/Dissemination Used by the Journalists

Maximum number of journalist prefer to visit personally to obtain information they need and few journalists prefer to through letter and any other information sources in both print media and electronic media (T-5.16c). This confirms to the Hypothesis no. 2.

6.1.16 Mode of Library Services Preferred by the Journalists

Maximum number of journalists desire to avail library services free of cost and few journalists prefer fee-based library services in both print media and electronic media (T-5.19 c).
6.1.17 Mode of Library Visit by Journalists

Maximum number of journalists visit libraries rarely and minimum visit library daily in both print and electronic media. The study has made it clear that, the rate of time frequency at which the journalists visit libraries is not encouraging (T-5.22 c).

6.1.18 Time Spent on Reading in the Field of Specialization

Maximum number of journalists in print media spend 1-2 hours for consulting documents in the respective area of their specialization; whereas 2-4 hours by Journalist electronic media. And only few journalists spend uncertain period of time in both print and electronic media (T-5.25 c).

6.1.19 Priority of Library Materials Preferred by the Journalists

'Newspapers' is the top priority use of library materials by the journalists in print media and 'Research reports on their subjects' is the top priority use of library materials for the journalists in electronic media (T-5.27 c).

6.1.20 Use of Internet by the Journalists

Maximum number of journalists do not use the internet for any purpose and minimum journalists use internet for political news, sports and health etc. in both print and electronic media (T-5.28 c).

6.1.21 Purpose of Visiting Library/Information Center by the Journalists

The purpose of visiting library by maximum journalists in print media is to read newspaper; whereas in electronic media the purpose of visiting library is not specified (T-5.30 c).
6.1.22 Information Services Preferred by the Journalists

Maximum journalists are aware and use the indexing services in print media and online services in in electronic media (T-5.33c).

6.1.23 Awareness of Reference of Data Base Preferred by the Journalists

The journalists belonging to print media in aware section give maximum priority to 'Newspapers abstracts' and journalists belonging to electronic media give maximum priority to 'Event line' (T-5.34c).

6.1.24 Need of User Education by the Journalists

Maximum journalist opined that user education is a necessary phenomenon for their journalistic activities and minimum do not feel the necessity of receiving user education in both print media and electronic media. (T-5.37 c).

6.1.25 Strategy of Locating Information Preferred by the Journalists

Maximum numbers of respondents prefer to discuss with their own professional colleagues and to seek their assistance as and when they need to locate a piece of information for their reference and professional purpose in both print and electronic media and minimum journalists prefer to scanning the current issue of periodicals locating information in both print media and electronic media (T-5. 38 c). This confirms to the Hypothesis no. 2.

6.2 Suggestions

Working journalists in both print and electronic media are those professionals who are engaged in making informative reporting to public. They have a greater responsibility to bring social changes by their reflective writing. Their writing must be qualitative, having adequate information to support their arguments. They need adequate information to make their news items or feature articles interesting, readable, informative, and entertaining. In order to ensure such a qualitative news production, the role of the libraries and information centers assumes greater importance. Because, information emanating from libraries to a community of
journalists not only helps to develop their professional talent, but also improves the quality, authenticity and contents of news items, their reporting ability and aptitude. Hence, libraries are essential institutions of knowledge to suffice the information needs of the working journalists. Keeping the above factors in mind, following suggestions are made for better performance in future.

6.2.1 The existing public libraries in the Rewa Division seem to have ignored the collection of materials in the field of journalism and mass communication for their libraries. Since they are to provide library service to a variety of users without any discrimination, they may not ignore collection of documents in this subject.

6.2.2 Library legislation which appears to be a dynamic form of library movement needs to be promulgated in the state so that the spread of libraries from the lower echelon of village level to the highest level of state central library will be more wider and, flow of information will be a common phenomenon and uninterrupted. The journalists particularly representing rural and inaccessible remote areas will be benefited most out of such a wide spread existence of libraries throughout the state.

6.2.3 A Division-level Library and Information Center exclusively for Journalism and Mass Communication may be set up as a clearing-house of information for the working journalists in the Rewa Division. By doing so, the information-flow intended to be addressed to the community of journalists can effectively be accelerated and utilized.

6.2.4 As reported in the study, inadequacy of documents in the parent library system of various newspaper organizations is one of the major shortcomings. To overcome such a foible, a better approach to collection development may be taken up by the concerned library authorities through regular survey of their needs, so that availability of basic information services can be ensured to the community of journalists in the state.

6.2.5 As reflected in the study, most of the media libraries do not have a professional librarian to look into the acquisition, processing, organization and
dissemination of information in a professional style. The owner and editor of such media organization may take-up this crucial issue with priority and take measures to appoint a professional librarian in their respective media libraries who can effectively build library to provide various information and documentation services to meet the myriad information needs and expectations of the working journalists.

6.2.6 Library automation which appears to be an order of the day and common place in all types libraries today, needs to be implemented in all the libraries those who are serving to the community of journalists or attached to large medias organizations in the Rewa Division. This will ensure effective use of information by those professional journalists.

6.2.7 As most of the respondents have expressed their desire to obtain user education in libraries, major attached to such newspapers may undertake such a programme besides incorporating some of the basic areas of library and information science in the syllabus of journalism and mass communication courses taught in the different Universities in the country.

6.2.8 Newspaper libraries located in major cities and towns may develop a networking among themselves so as to ensure sharing of resources that ensures optimum utilization of information and other library resources with limited cost and time.

6.2.9 A library attached to an academic institution for journalism and mass communication may provide current information services of various kinds both for the awareness and use of relevant information by the working journalists in the Rewa Division. The same would lead to marketing of information among the community of journalists.

If the foregoing suggestions are honestly met, the image of the existing media libraries, the working journalists and the contributions made by them, and the various newspapers and various news channels they represent, would hopefully acclaim wide recognition.